Harfen-Schule.

Méthode pour la Harpe.

Harp Method.

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Adoptée au Conservatoire de Vienne.

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II. Abtheilung.

Gedämpfte Töne.

Um sowohl eine Scala als auch Intervalle auszuführen, sind die Finger auf den Saiten sehr nahe aneinander in senkrechter Lage zusammenzuziehen, und nachdem die Saite mit dem Daumen zum Klingen gebracht wurde, sind die Schwingungen mit der Handfläche zu dämpfen.

Die absteigenden Scalen sind aus dem Grunde viel leichter, weil man nur die drei Finger auf die Saiten neben einander zu legen braucht, indem man die Hand ein wenig schräge hält, so dass die Schwingungen aufhören, nachdem der Daumen das *Mi* (e) gespielt hat, während er über das *Re* gleitet u.s.w.

II^{me} Partie.

Sons assourdis.
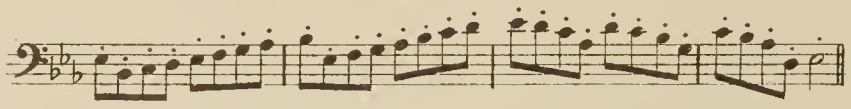
Pour exécuter les gammes et les intervalles, les doigts doivent être ramenés sur les cordes dans une position verticale. Après avoir fait résonner la corde au moyen du pouce il faut assourdir les vibrations avec la paume de la main.

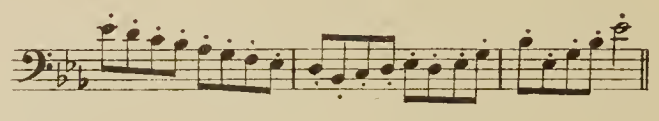
Les gammes descendantes sont plus faciles à executer parcequ'il suffit de placer les doigts à côté l'un de l'autre sur les cordes en obliquant un peu la main. De cette façon les vibrations cessent aussitôt que le pouce a joué le Mi et qu'il glisse sur le Ré, etc.

IIrd Part.

Muted Tones.

To execute scales or intervals the fingers have to be drawn very close together in a vertical position upon the strings. After having touched the string with the thumb one has to mute the vibrations with the palm of the hand. Descending scales are easier to execute because it suffices to put the three fingers upon the strings close to each other in keeping the hand obliquely in such a way that the vibrations cease after having touched the *E* with the thumb whilst it glides over the *D* and so on.

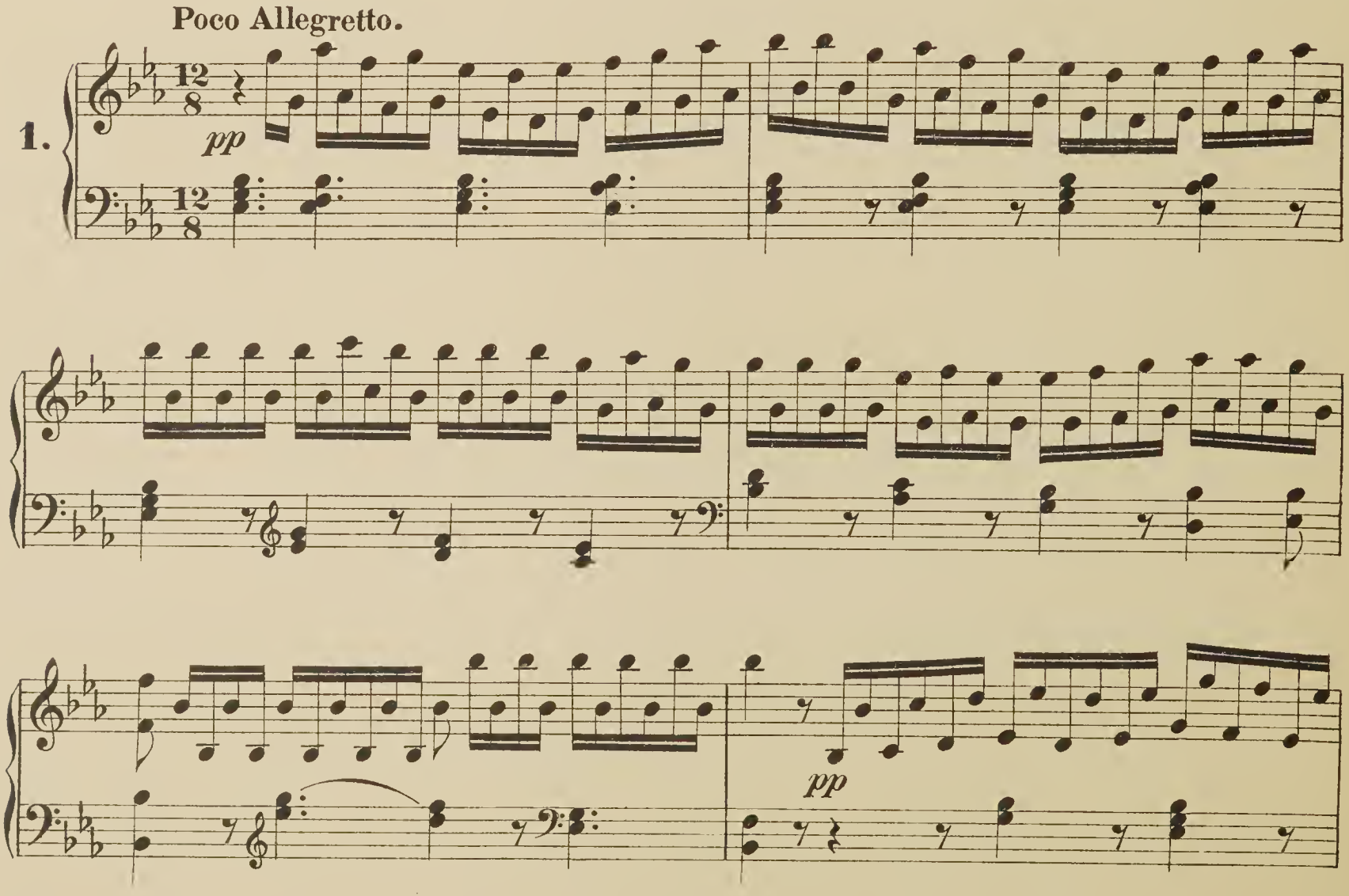




In Betreff der arpeggirten oder nicht arpeggirten Accorde und der Octaven sei bemerkt, dass die Hand, gleich nachdem die Saiten ertönten, mit den auf den Saiten vereinigten Fingern rasch auszustrecken ist, damit die Schwingungen gedämpft werden.

Au sujet des accords et des octaves arpégés ou non arpégés il faut remarquer que pour assourdir les vibrations, la main, avec les doigts rassemblés, doit être rapidement étendue sur les cordes.

As regards the arpeggiated or non arpeggiated chords and octaves it is to be said that the hand with the fingers on the strings has to be rapidly stretched in damping the vibrations.



UPB

assai. *ppp* *dim.*

2. **Allegro.**

Allegro.
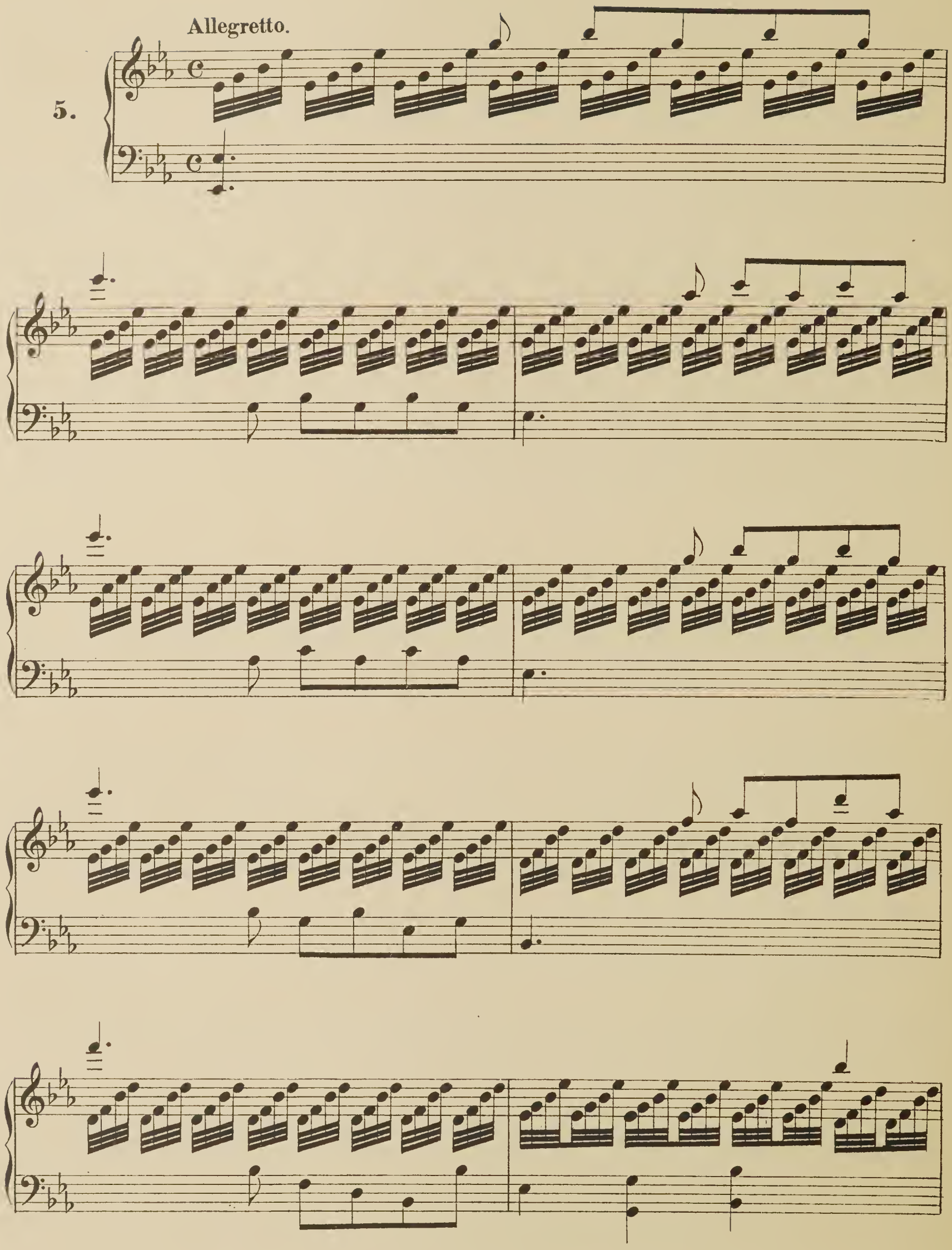
3.

4.

Andante.

5.

Allegretto.



Melodische Studie. | **Etude mélodique.** | **Melodious study.**

Andantino.

6.

f *f* *p* *f*

Thema und 6 Variationen. | **Thème et 6 variations.** | **Theme and 6 variations.**

THEMA.

Maestoso.

Fine.

Da capo al fine.

VARIATIONEN.

Allegro.

1.

Allegro.

2.

Fine.

Da capo al fine.

Allegro.

3.

4.

Meno mosso.

Fine.

Da capo al fine.

5.

Grazioso.

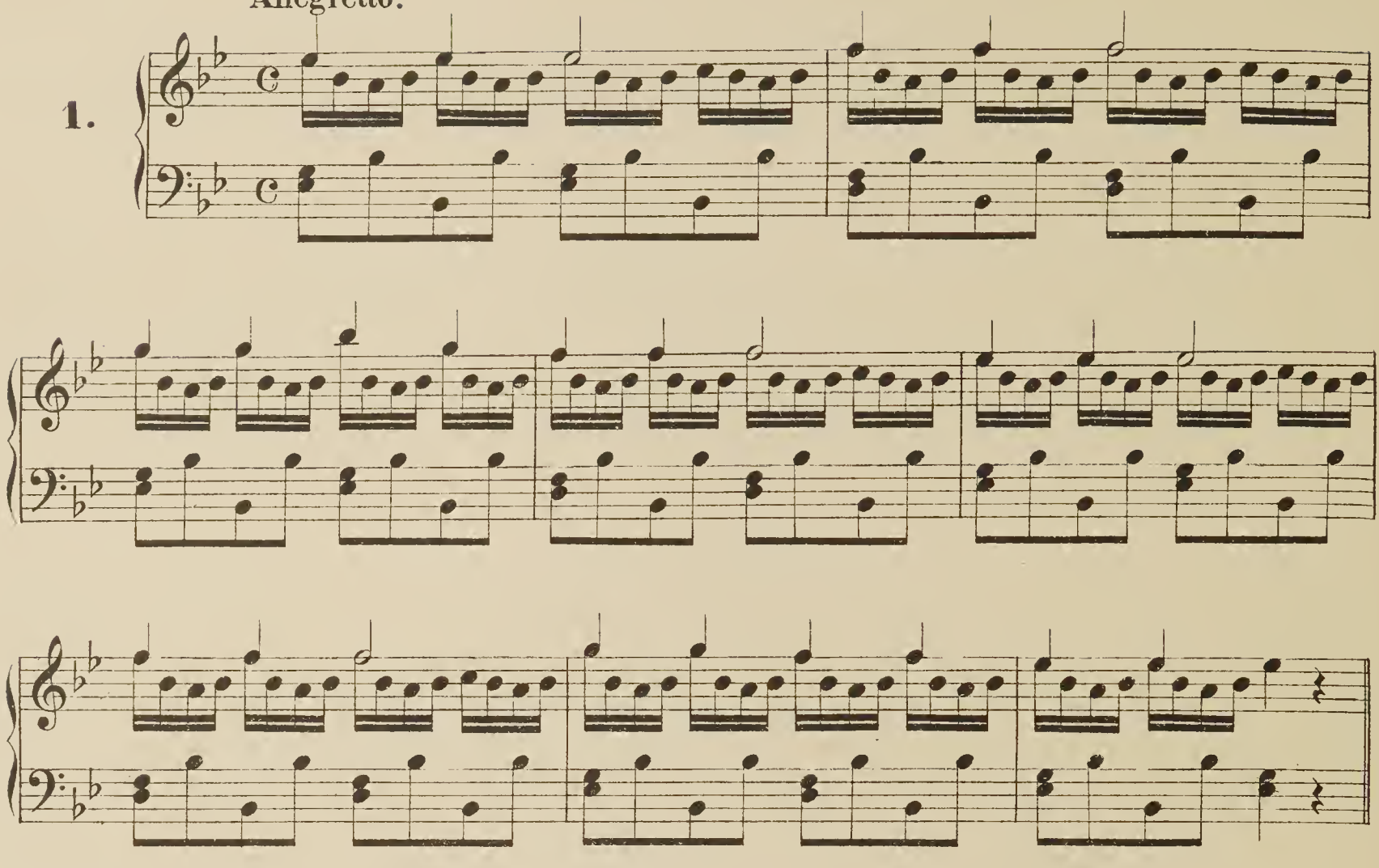
6.

Allegro.

5 kleine Etuden. | 5 petites études. | 5 little studies.

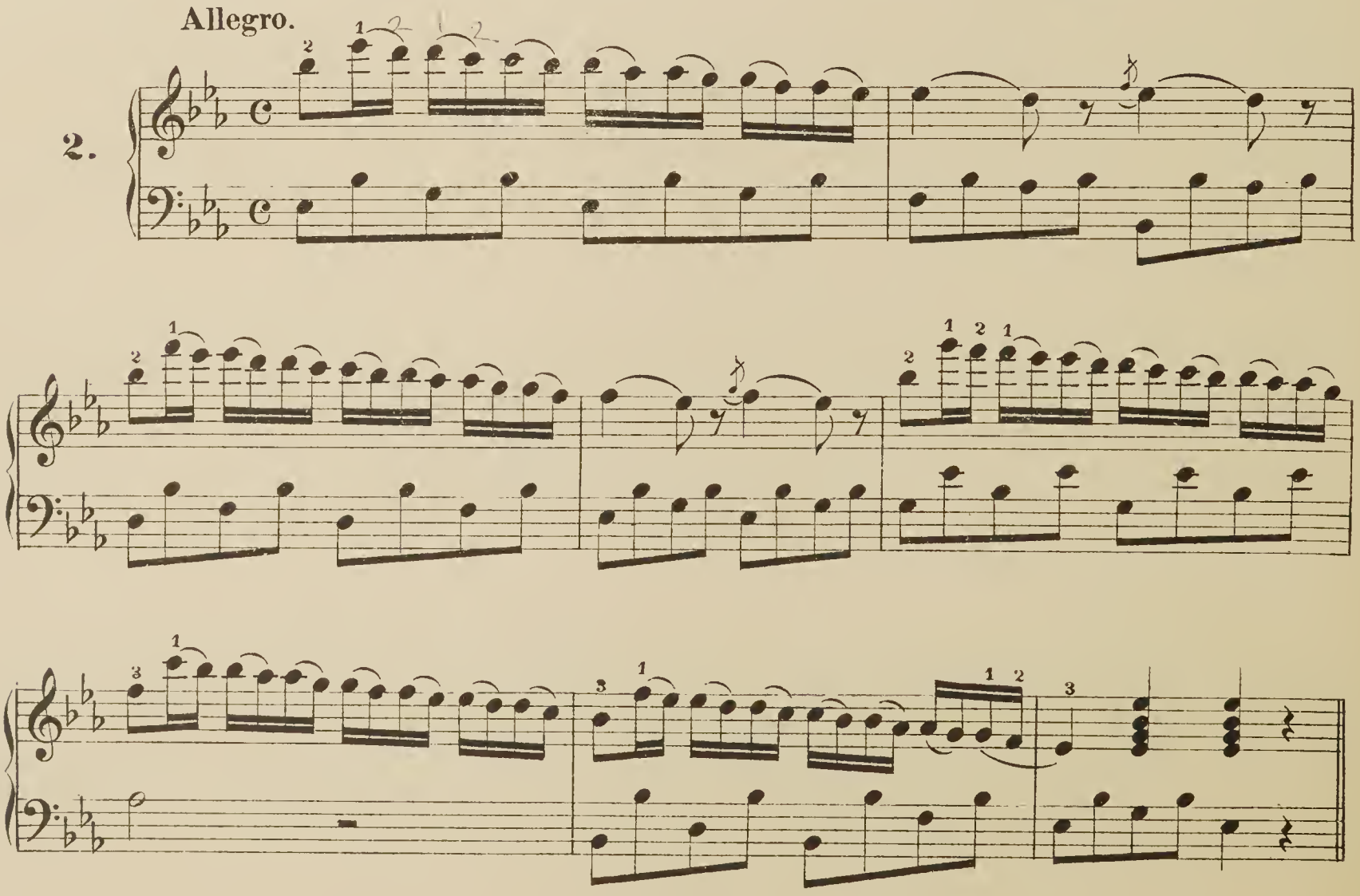
Allegretto.

1.



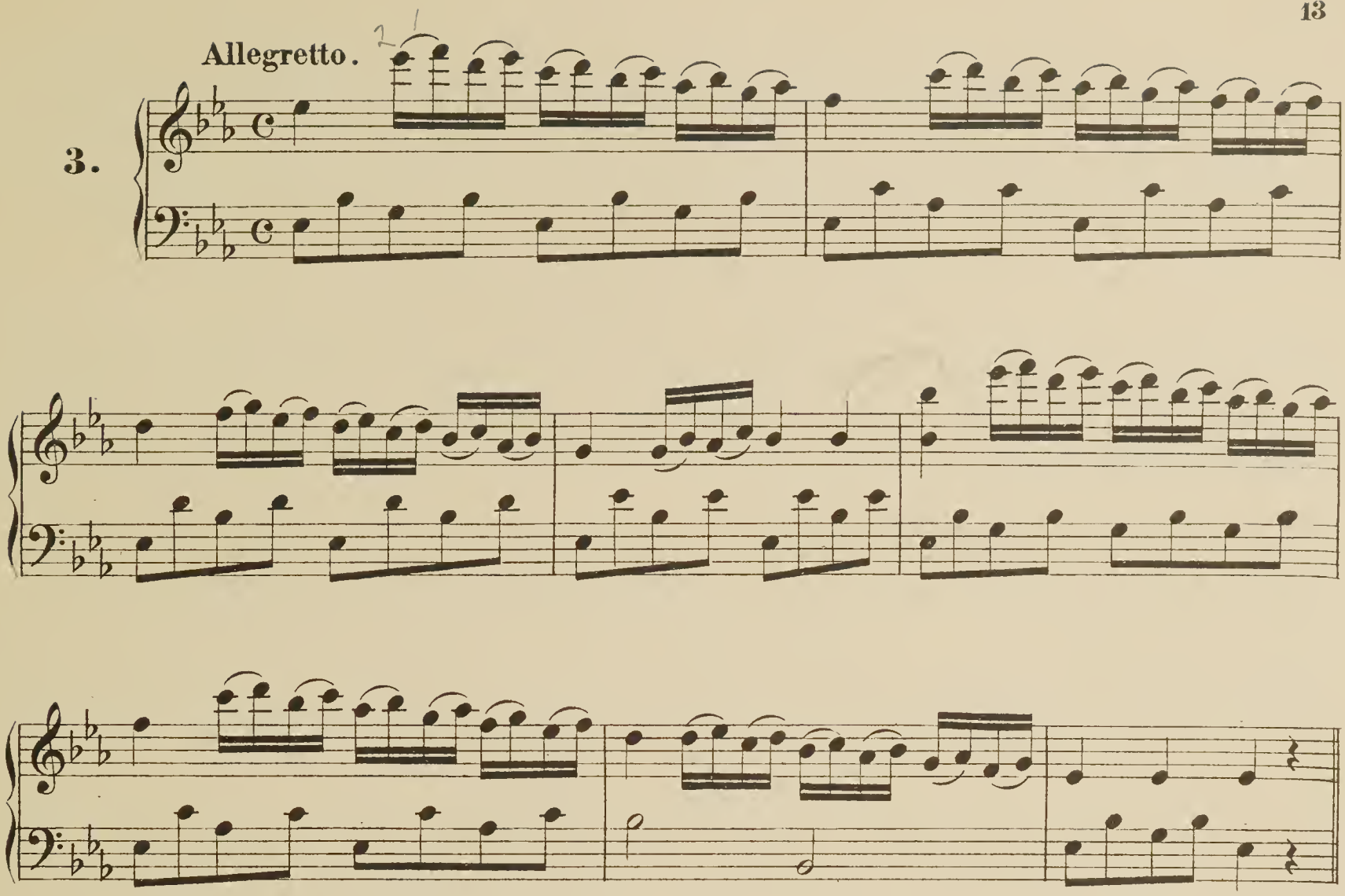
Allegro.

2.



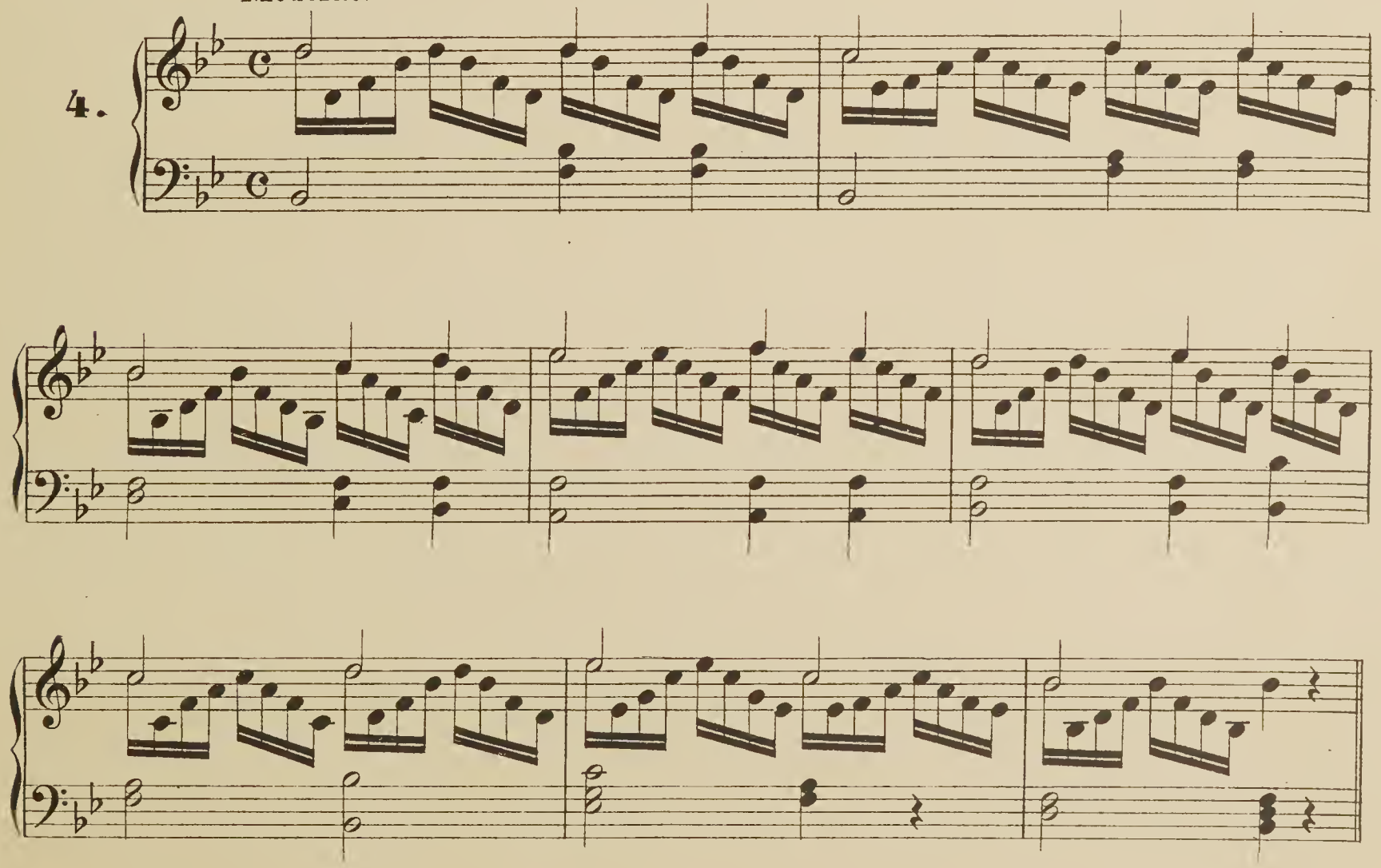
Allegretto.

3.



Moderato.

4.



5.

8

Mélodie. | **Mélodie.** | **Melody.**

Andantino.

6.

con espressione.

Moderato.

20.

Fine.

Dal segno al fine.

Andante mosso.

21.

22.

Moderato.

Moderato.

23.

Praeludium.

24. Vivo.

25. Moderato.

Fine.

Da capo al fine.

Septime. | Septièmes. | Seventh.

Allegro.

26.

f

Verschiedene Arpeggien. | Differents arpèges. | Different arpeggios.
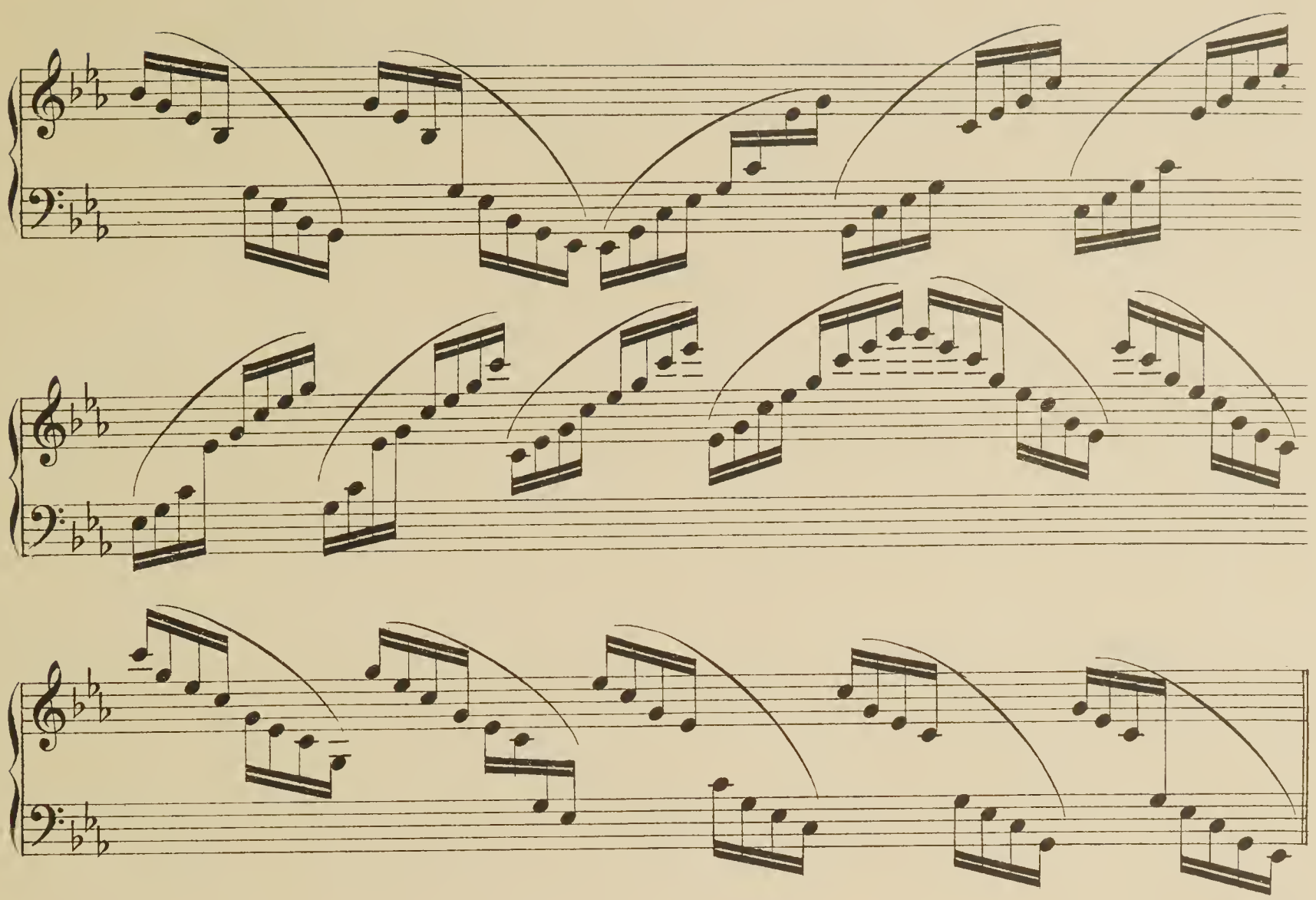
Lento.
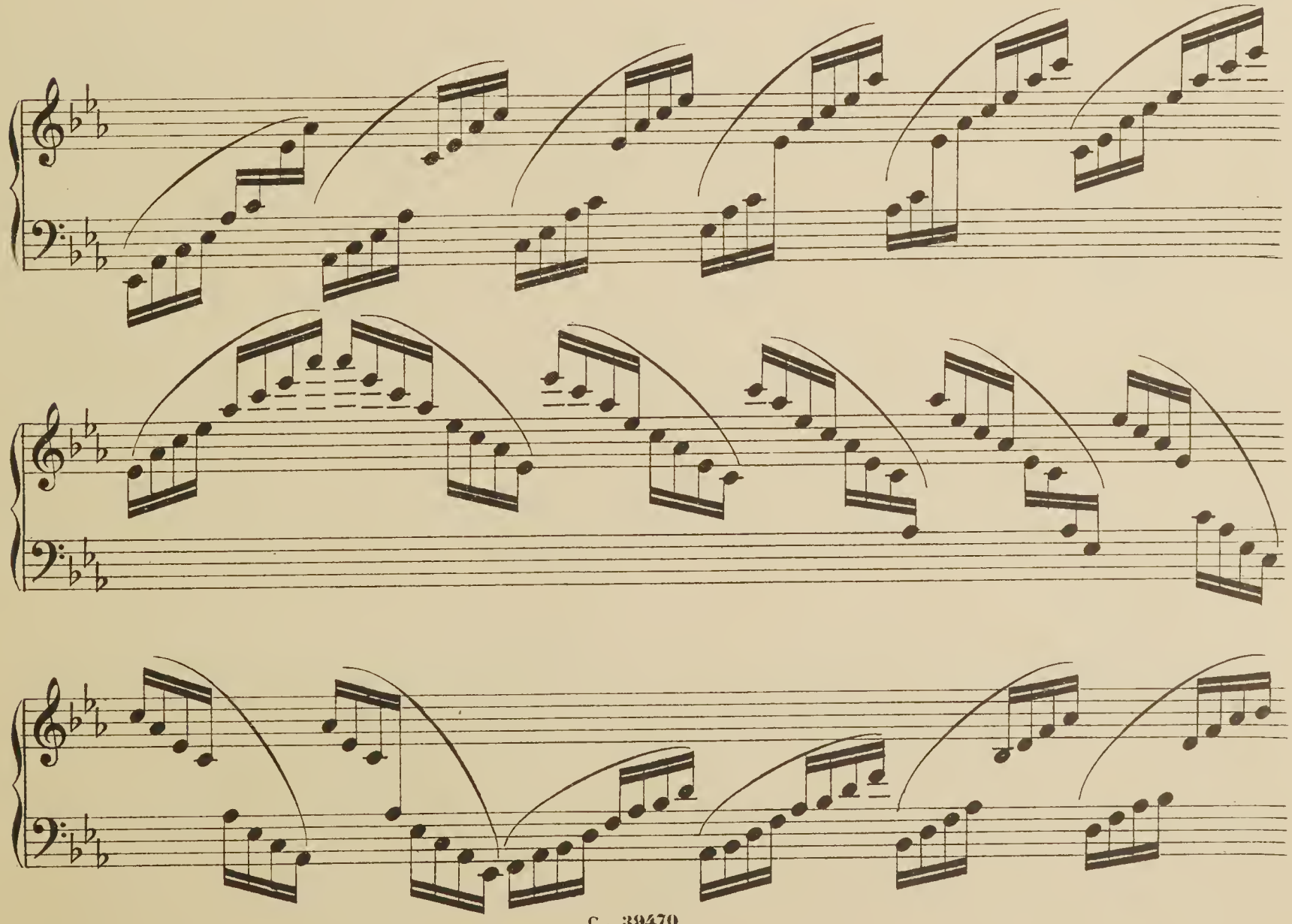
27.

D♯

Brillante.

ff





8

f

8

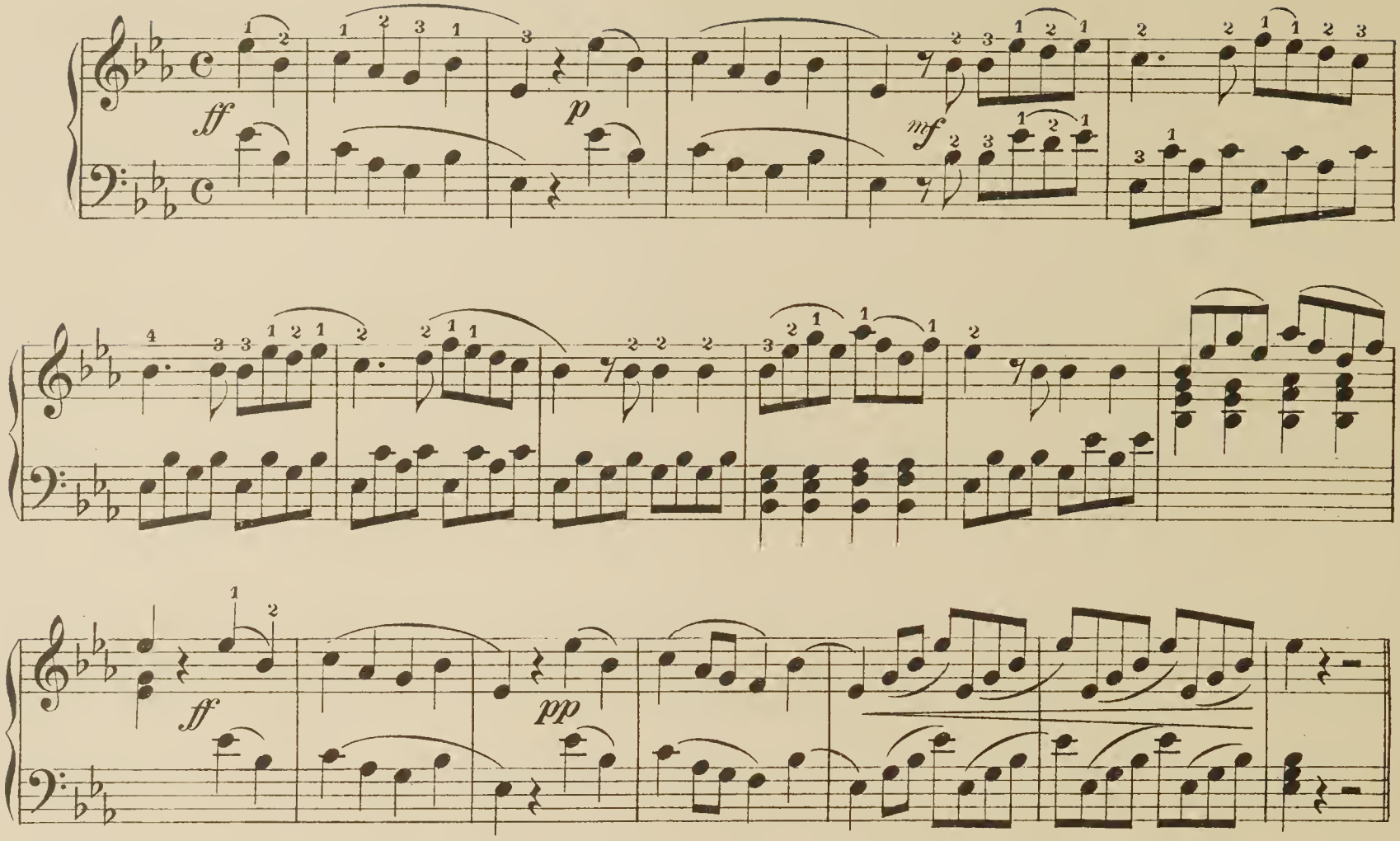
8

Allegretto.

Andante mosso.

Melodie.

Andantino.

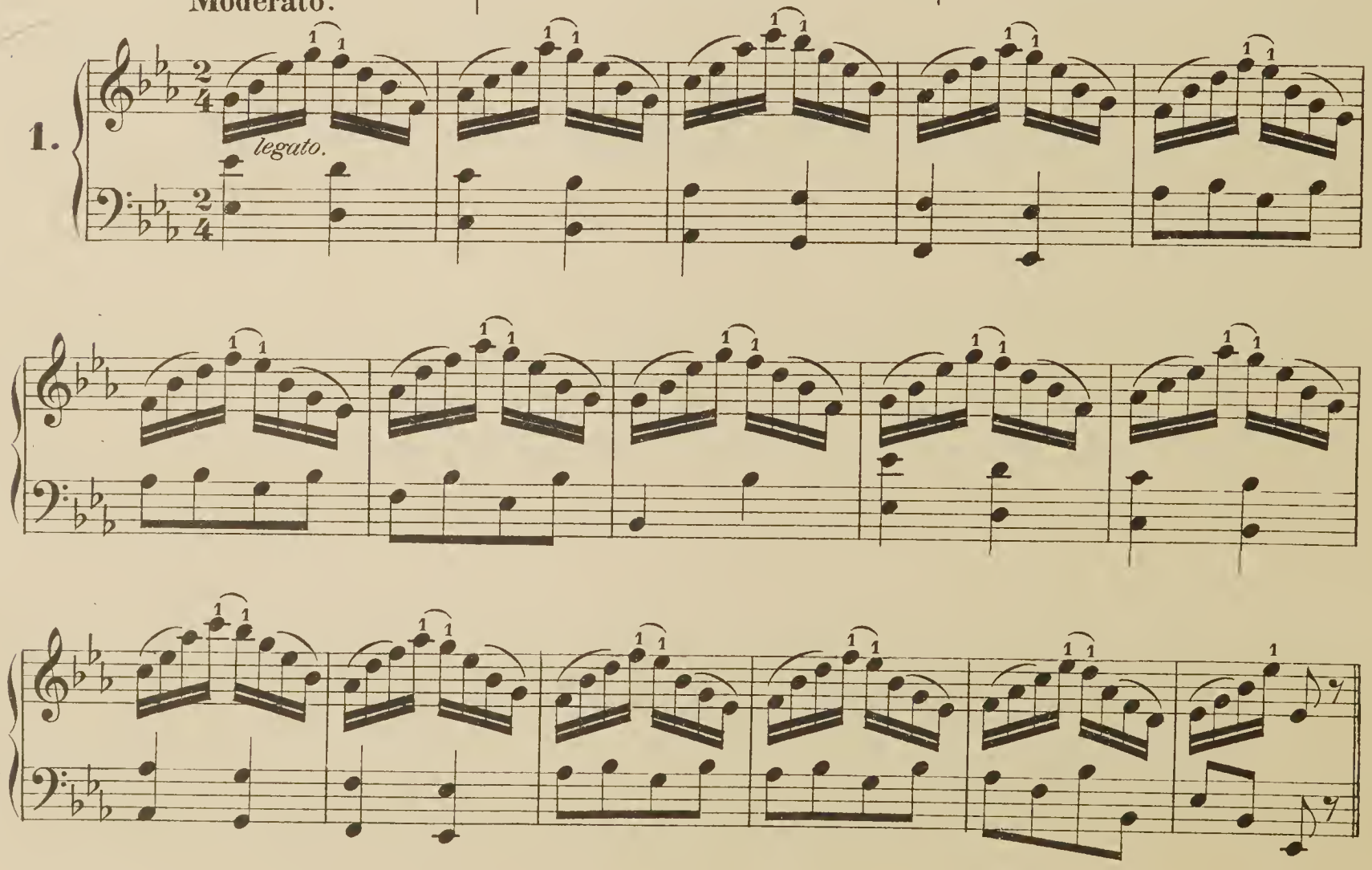


Übungen in verschiedenen Bewegungen.

Exercices dans des mouvements différents.

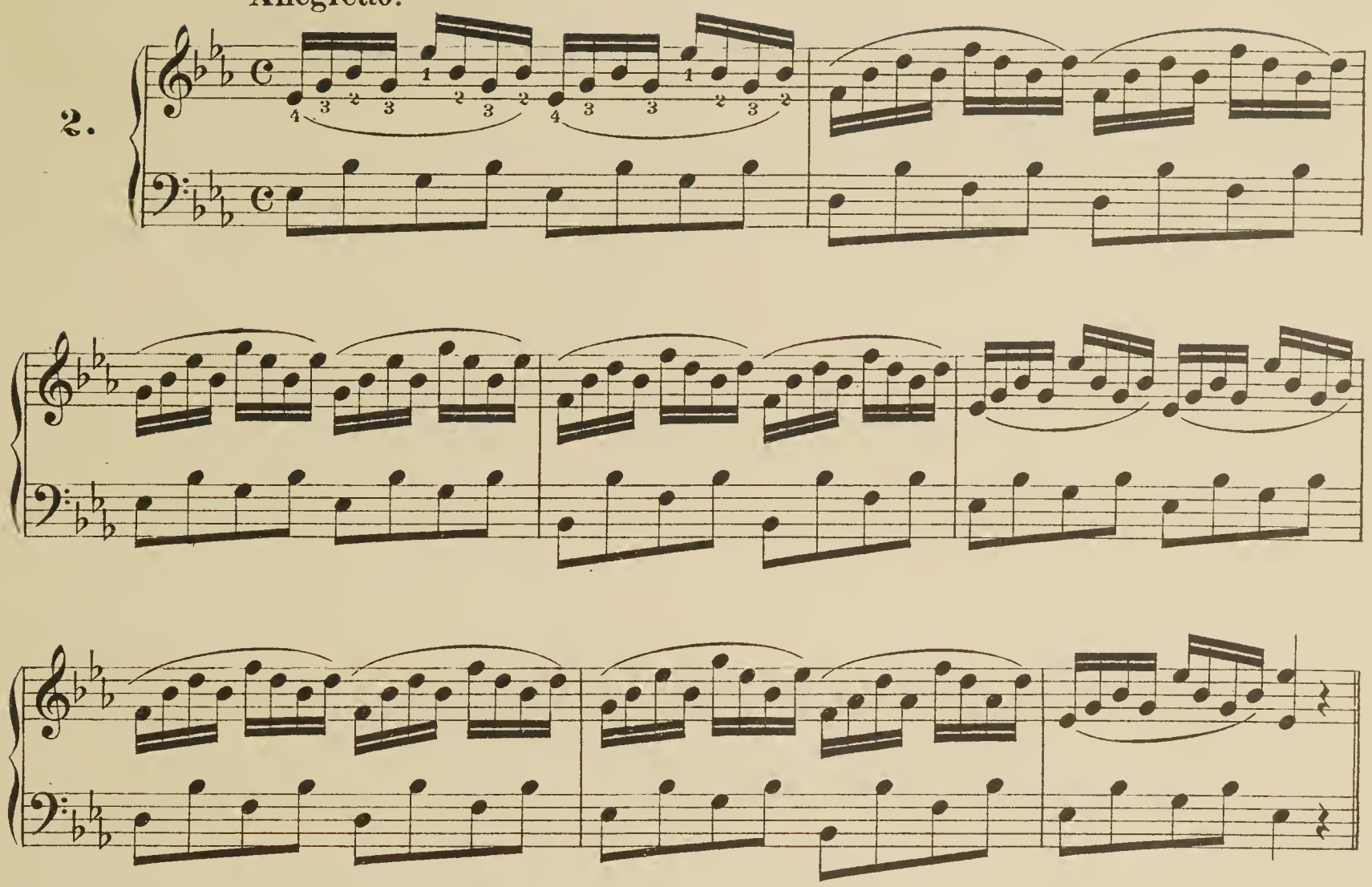
Exercises in different movements.

Moderato.



Allegretto.

2.



Moderato.

3.

p

f marcato il basso.

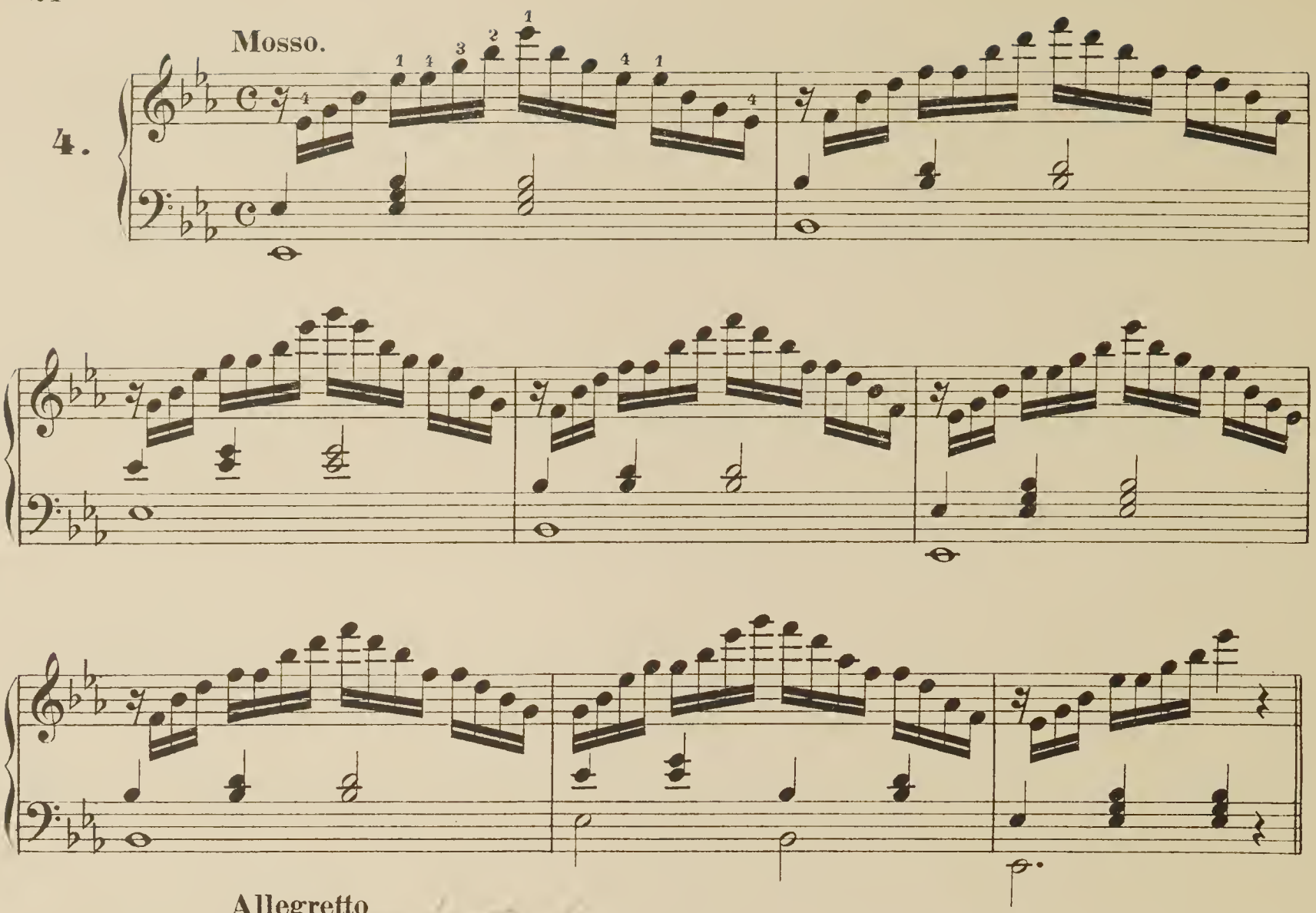
p

p

p

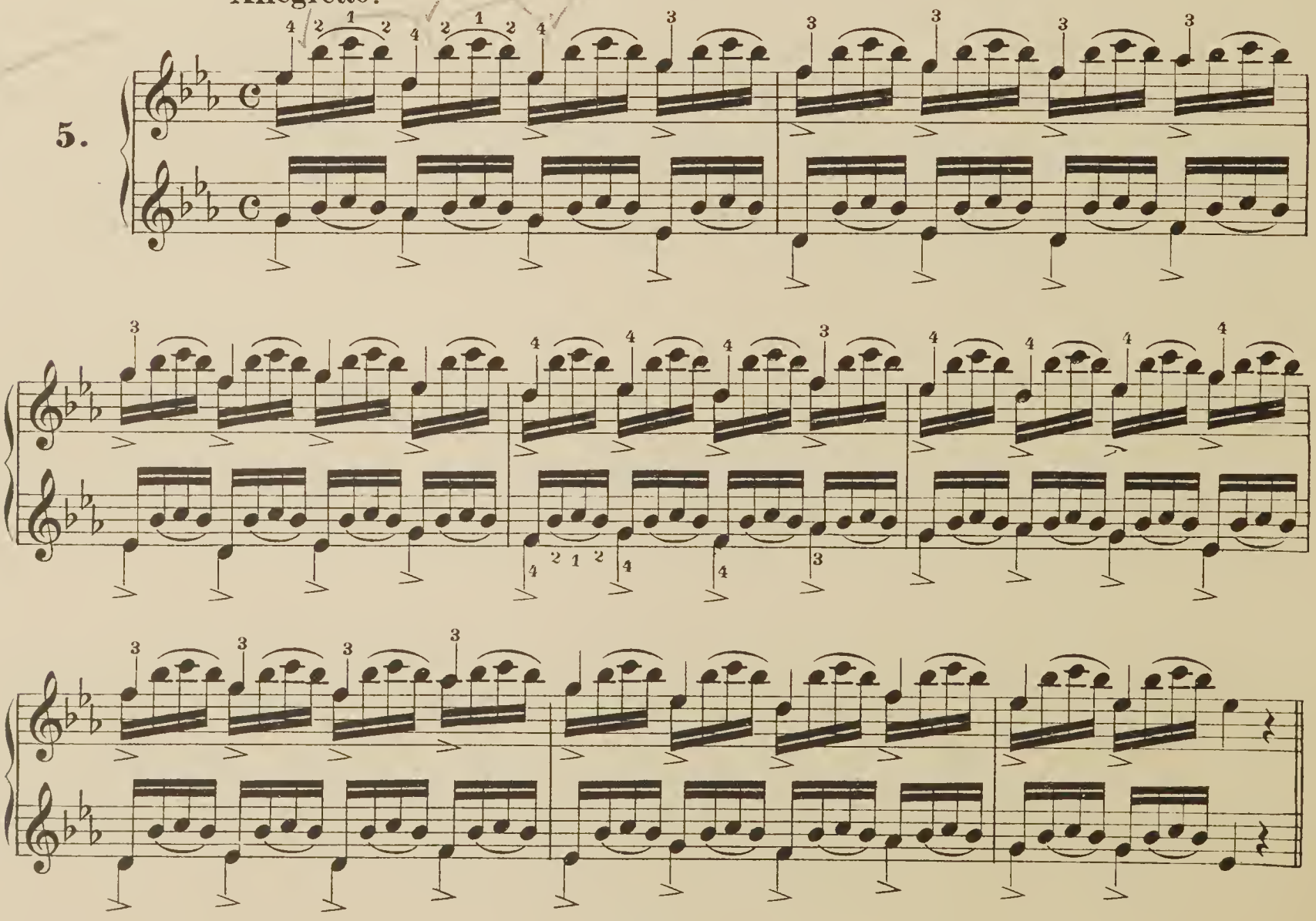
4.

Mosso.



5.

Allegretto.



Andante mosso.

6.

p

Allegro.

7.

Preludio a piacere.

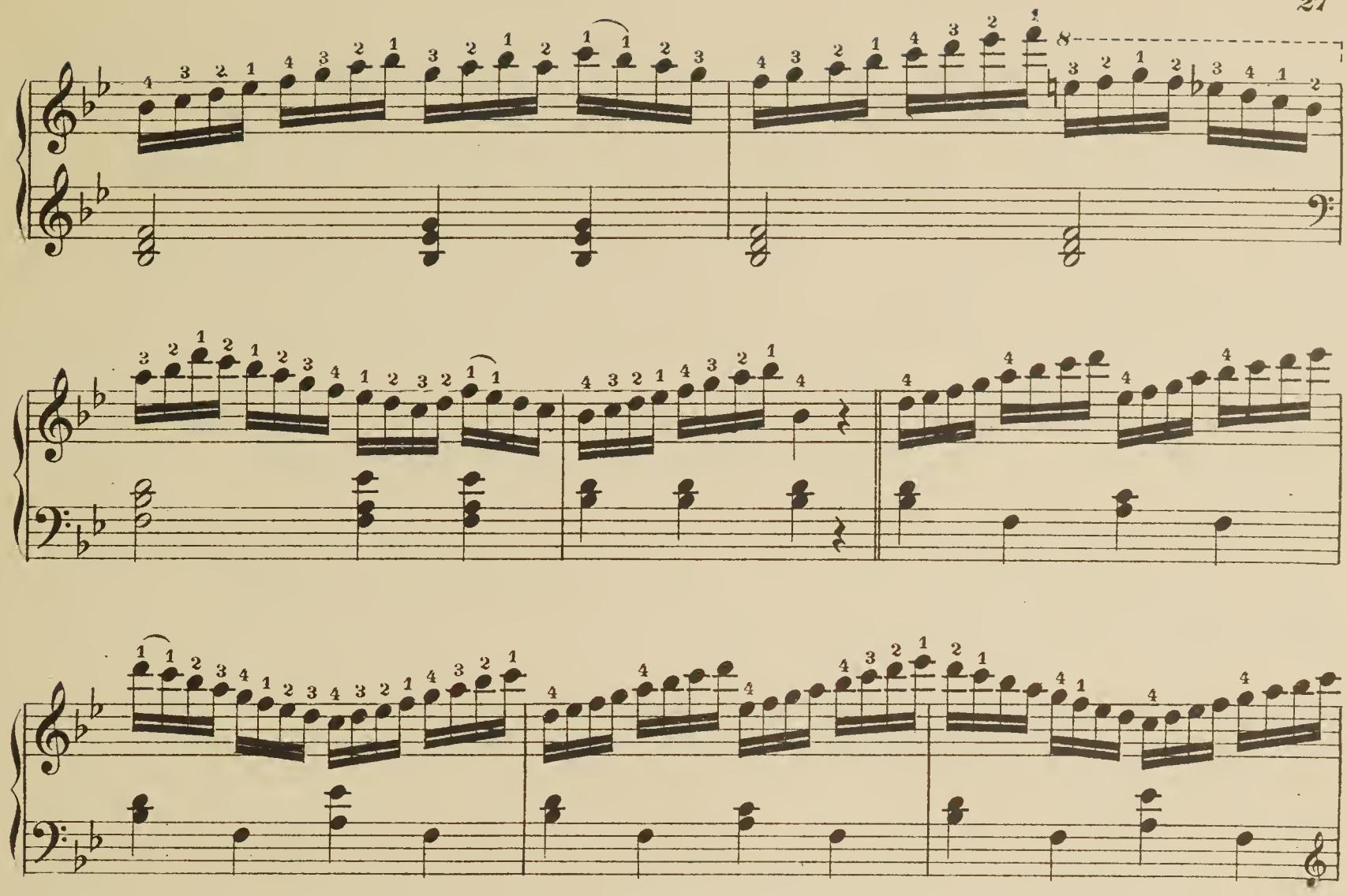
Allegro.

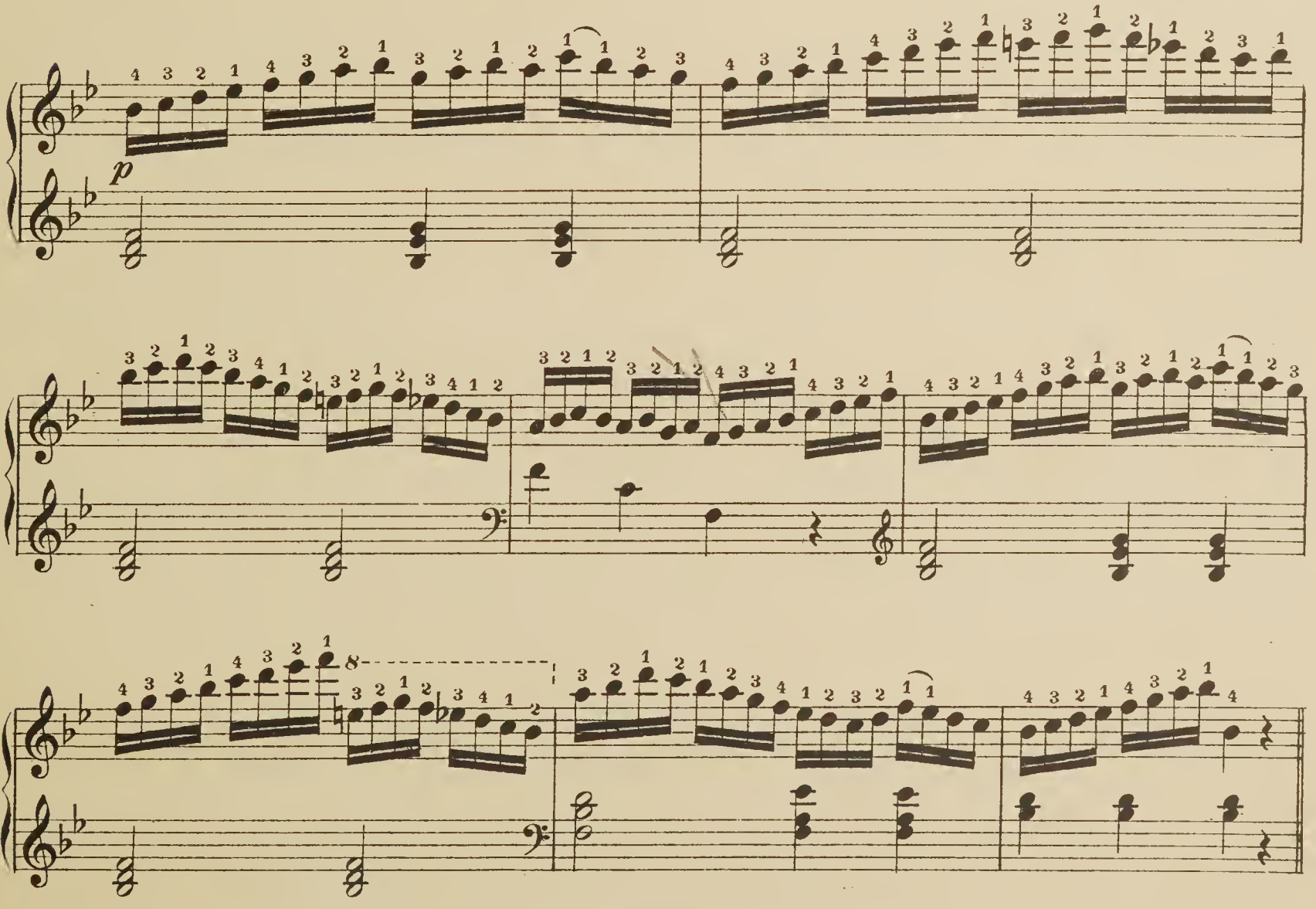
8.

Andante mosso.

9.

p leggiero.





10.

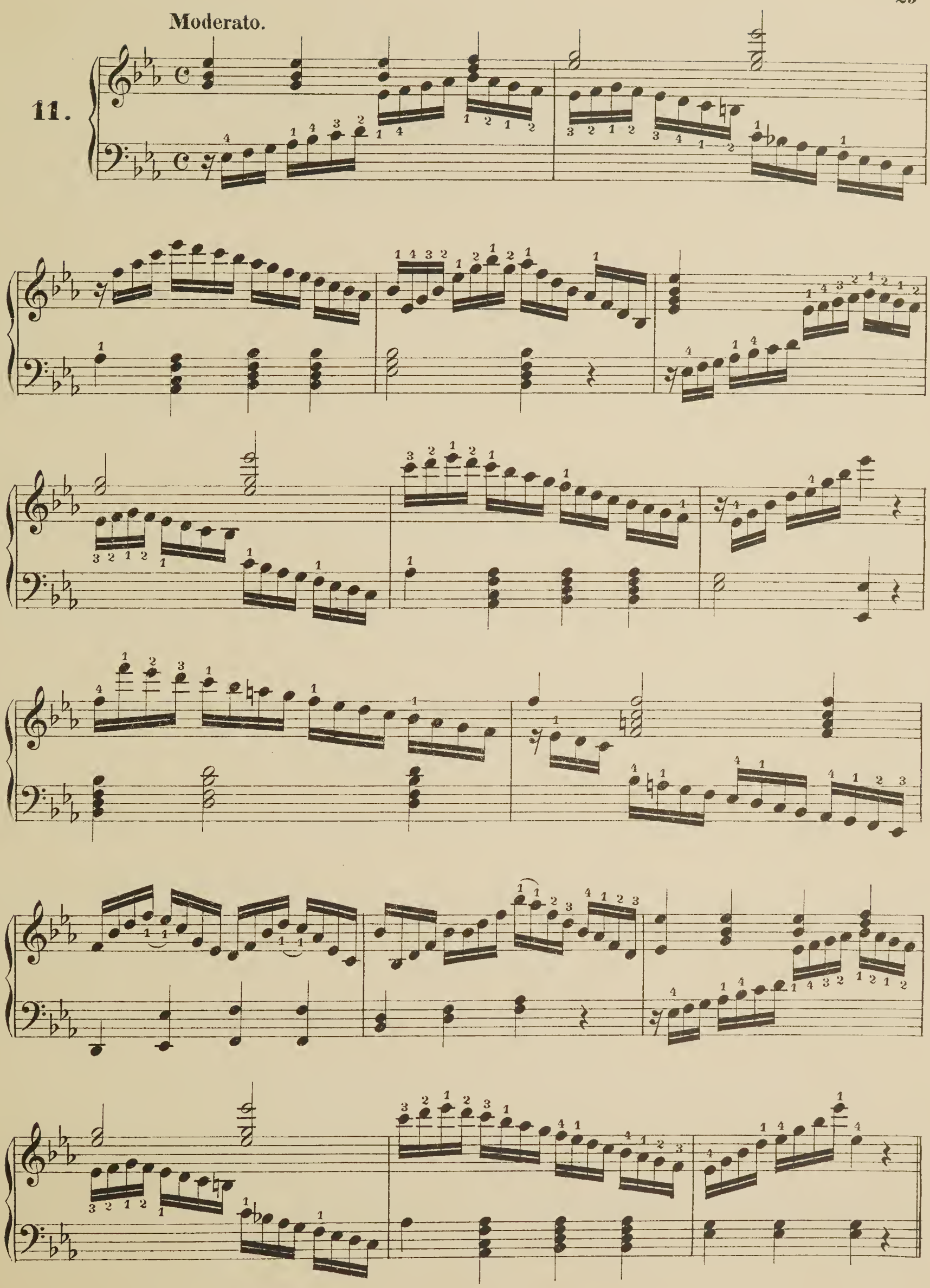
Moderato.

f

Fine.

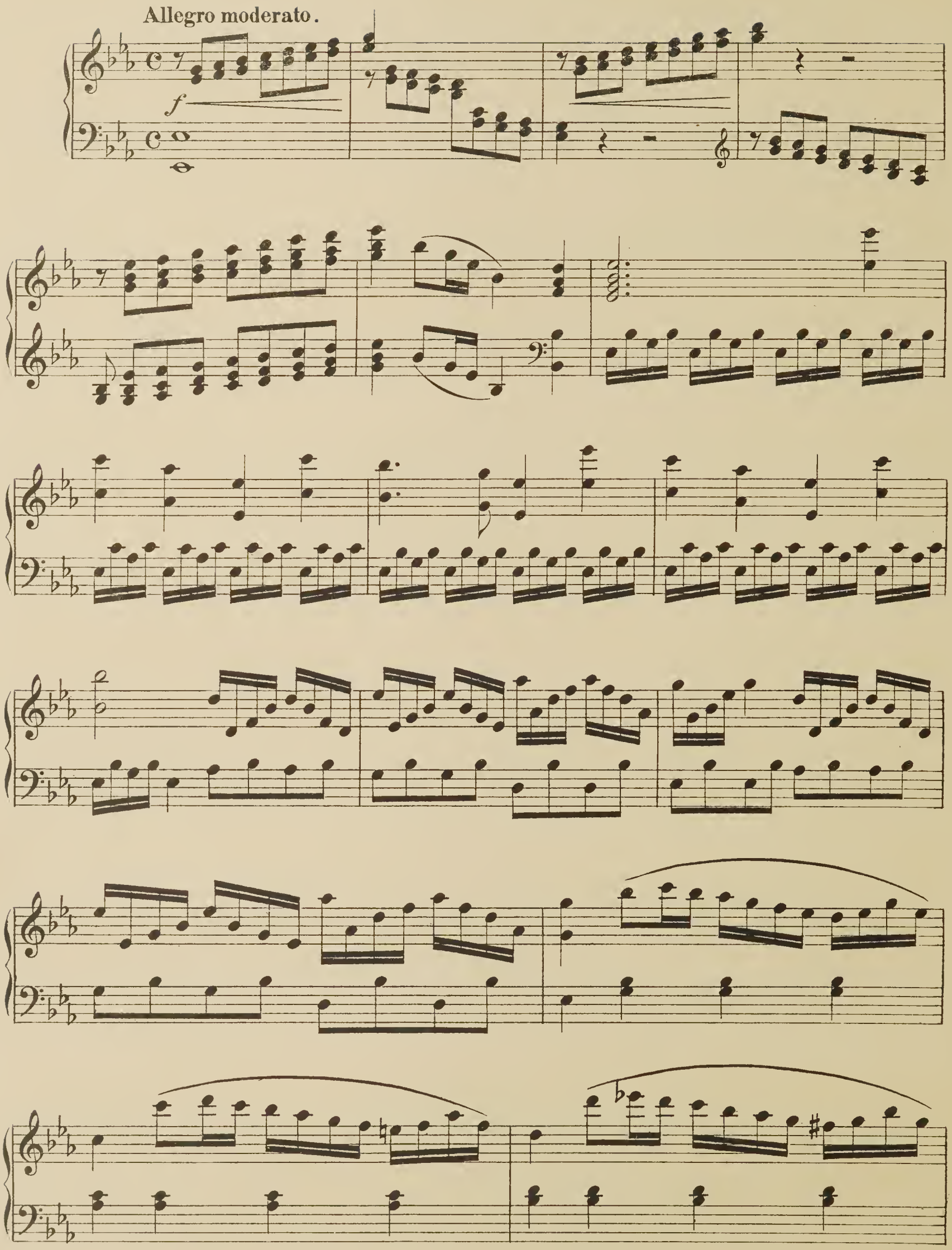
Da capo al fine.

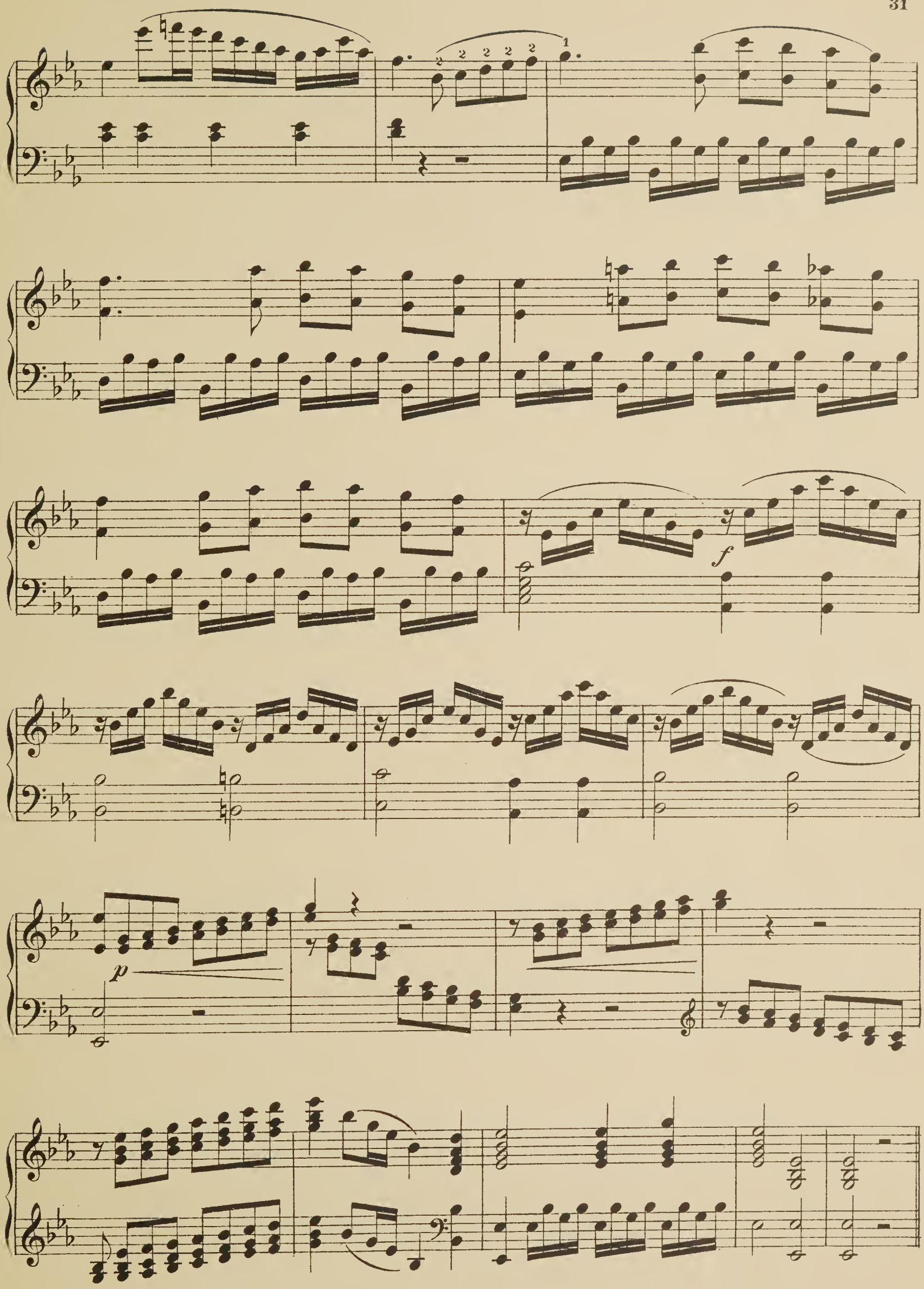
11. **Moderato.**



Sonatine.

Allegro moderato.

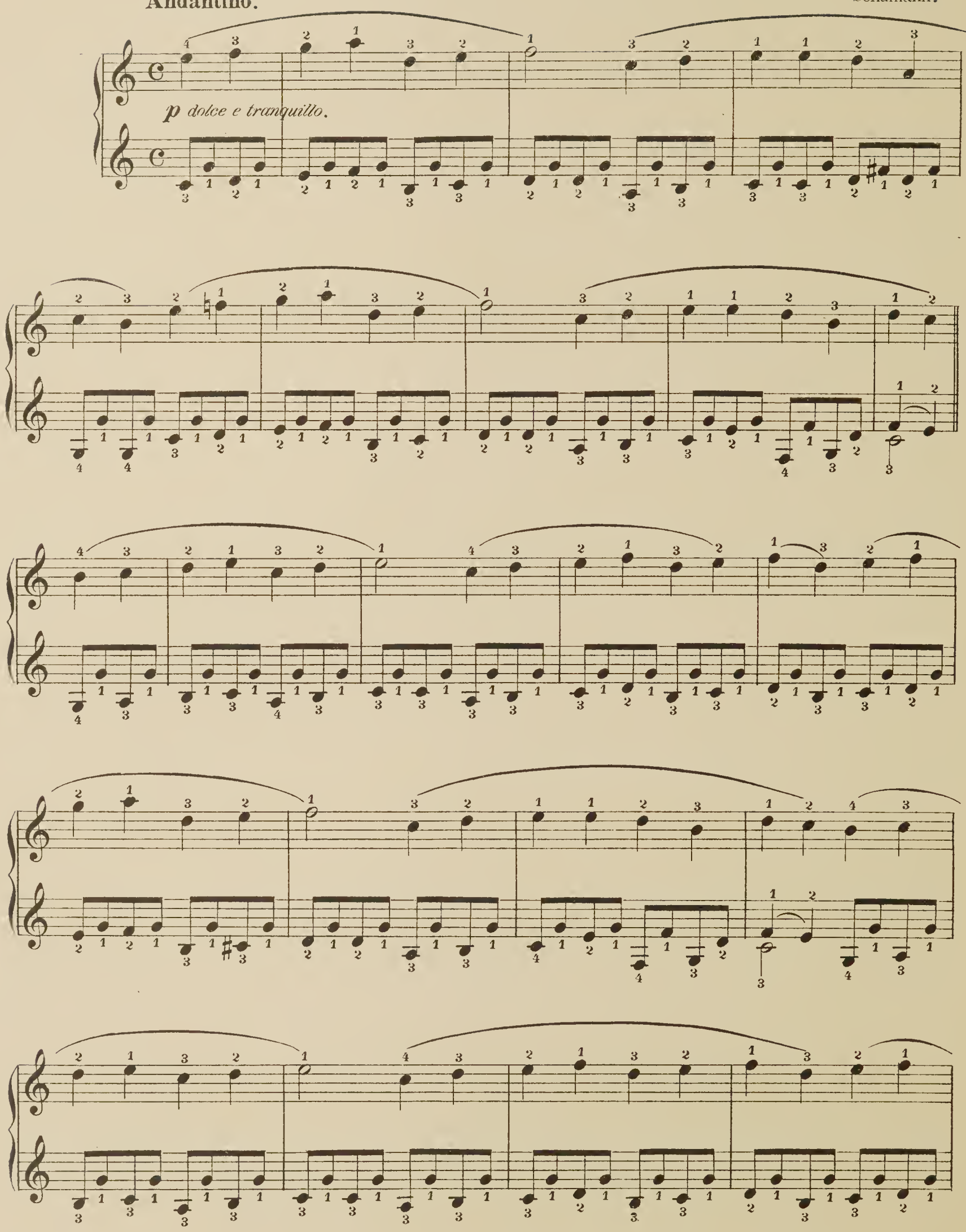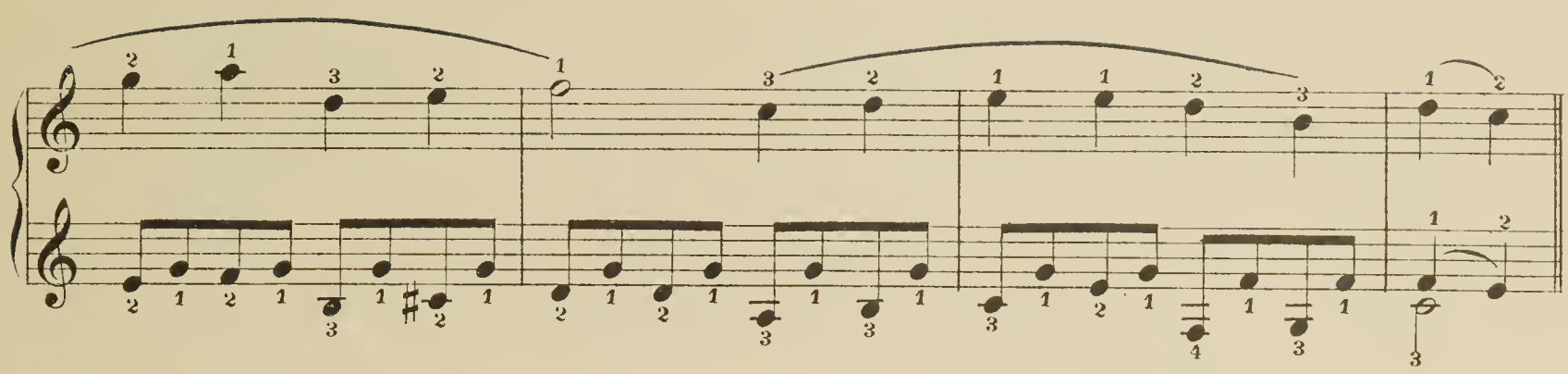



1
f
p

Melodie.

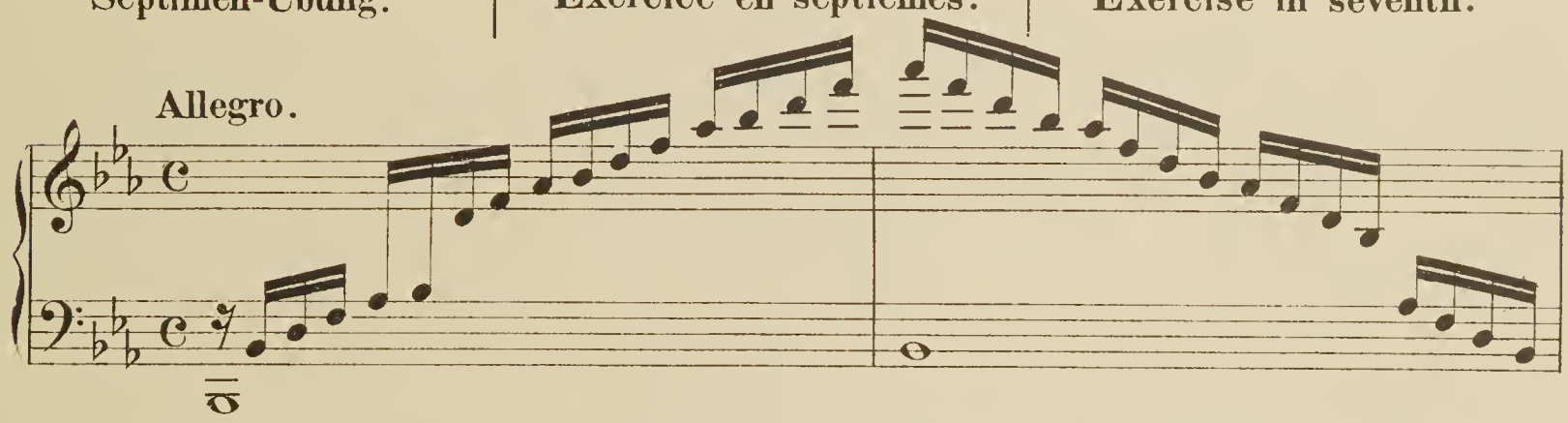
Andantino. Schumann.
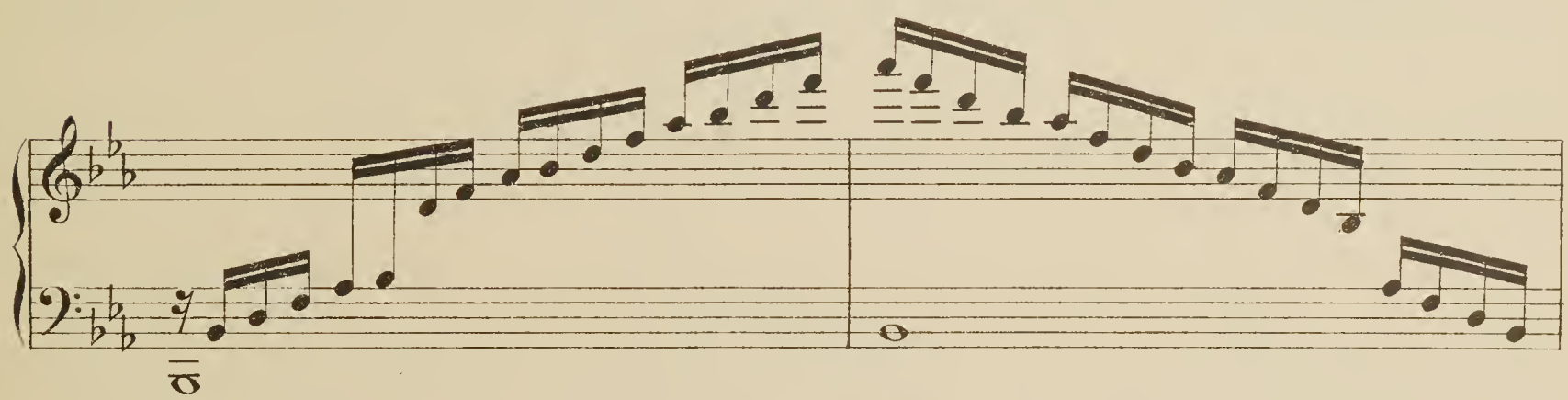
p dolce e tranquillo.
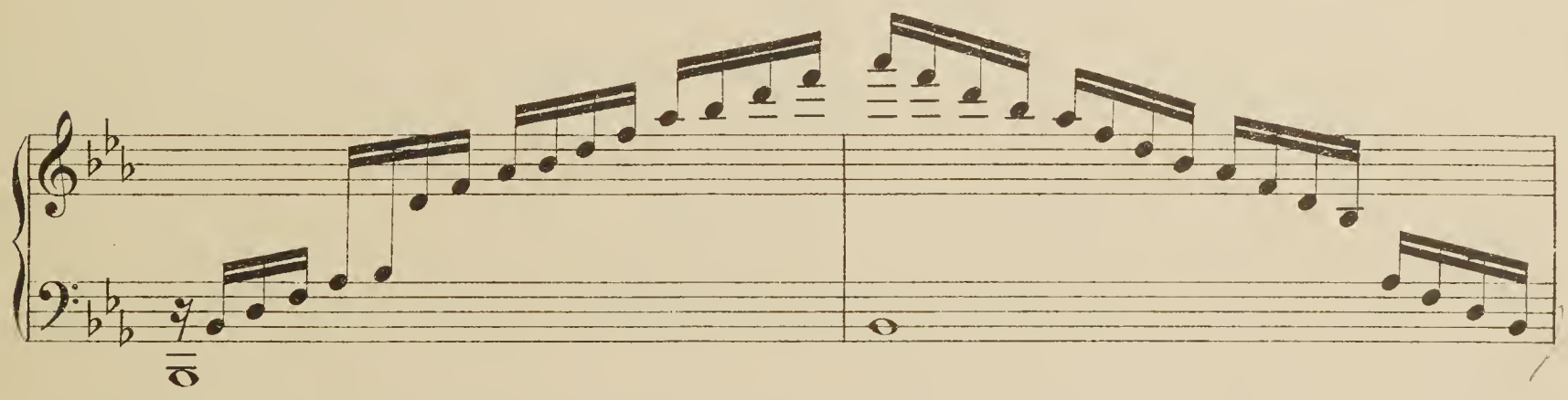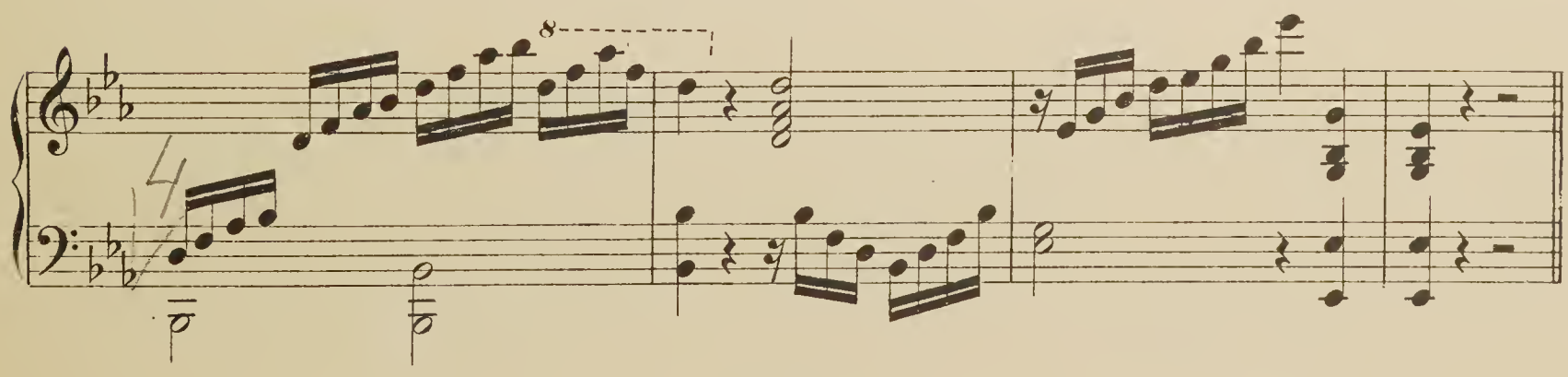




Septimen-Übung. | **Exercice en septièmes.** | **Exercise in seventh.**



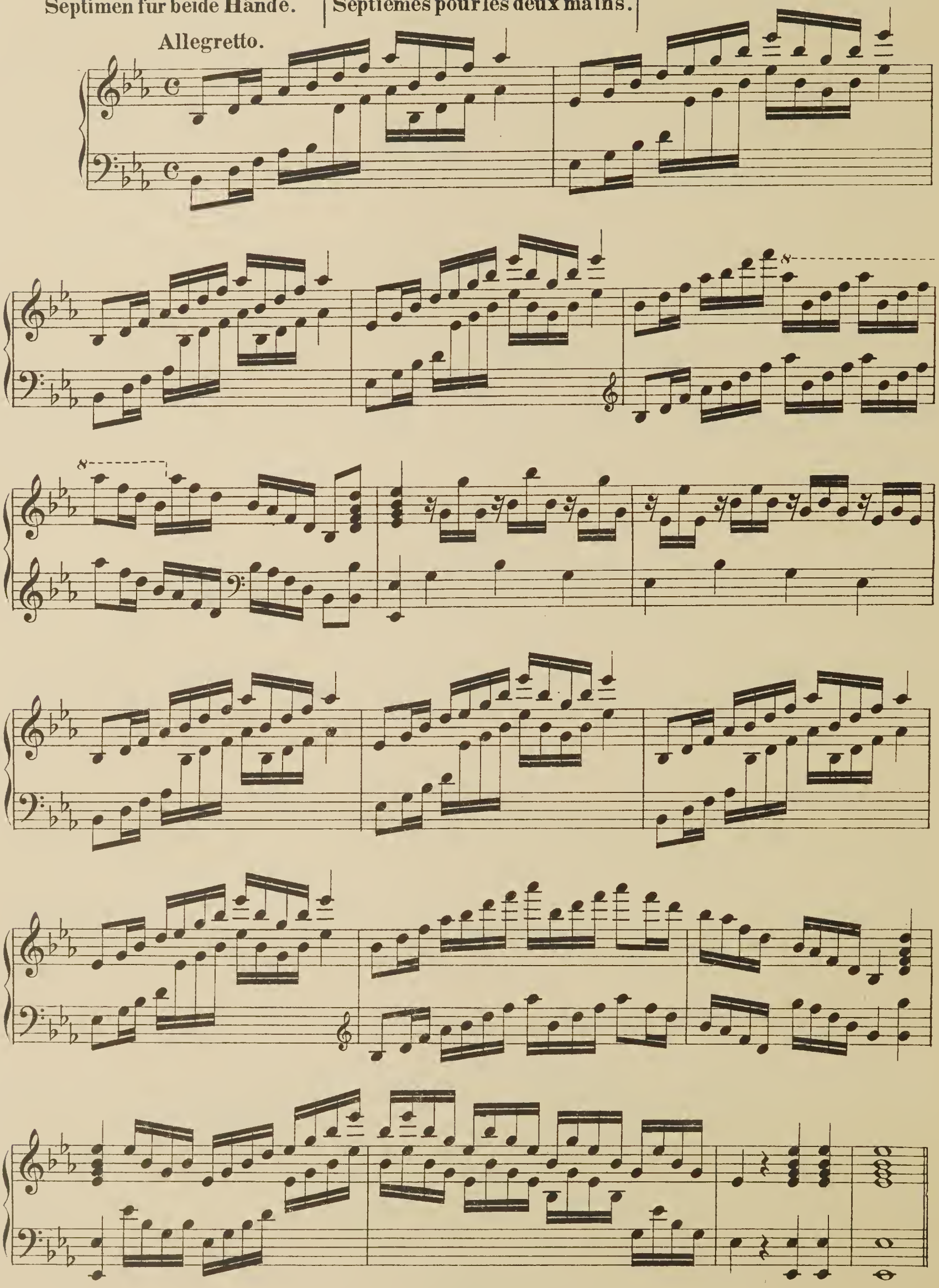






Septimen für beide Hände. | Septièmes pour les deux mains. | Seventh for both hands.

Allegretto.



1. 2.

Fine.

1. 2.

Dal segno al fine.

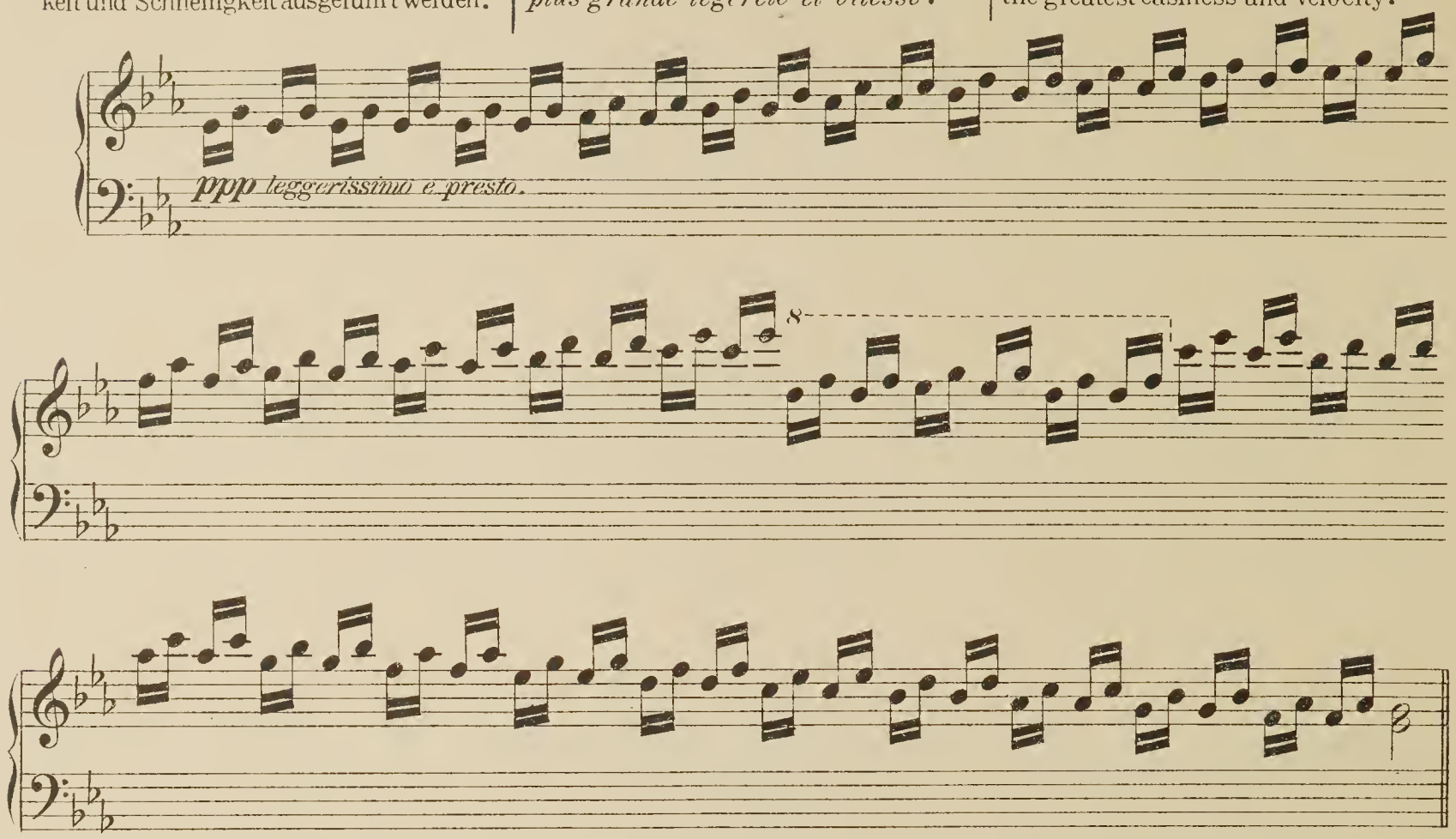
Oktaven-Übung. | **Etude en Octaves.** | **Octave study.**
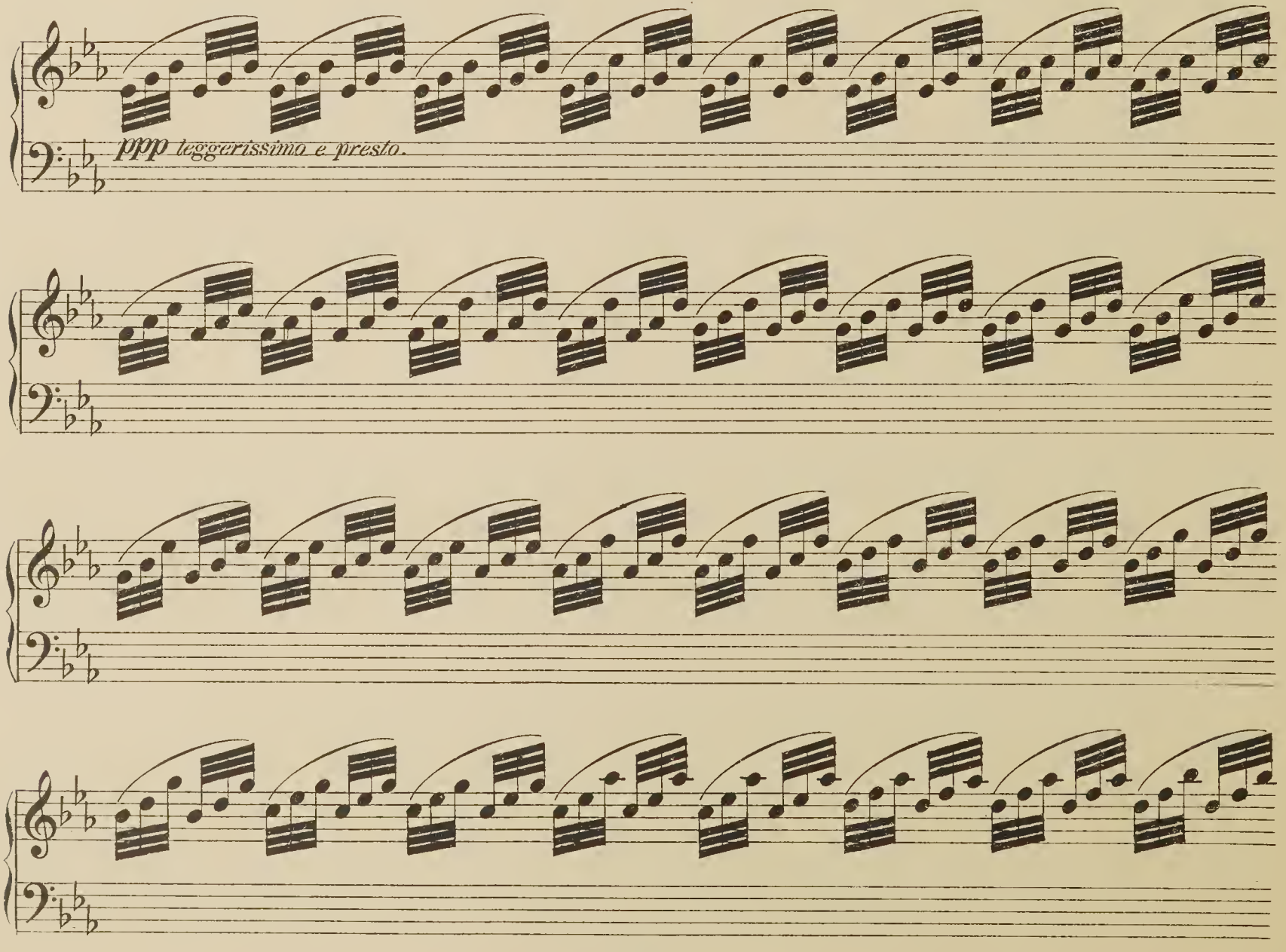
Moderato.

Diese Übung muss mit grösster Leichtigkeit und Schnelligkeit ausgeführt werden.

Cet exercice doit être exécuté avec la plus grande légèreté et vitesse.

This exercise must be executed with the greatest easiness and velocity.





sempre ***pp***

Glissando in Terzen, Sexten und Octaven etc. etc.

Glissando abwärts.

Rechte Hand.

Um eine gute Ausführung der Terzen, Sexten, Octaven und Decimen zu erzielen, muss man vor Allem die vier Finger zugleich auf die Saiten legen, damit, während der Daumen von einer Saite zur anderen gleitet, die anderen drei Finger die hinabgehende Scala erklingen lassen können; man beachte aber, dass die drei Finger für die Scala und ebenso jene für die Sexten etc. schnell vorrücken müssen.

Linke Hand.

Die wenig günstige Lage der linken Hand macht die schnelle Aufeinanderfolge der Terzen, Sexten etc. fast unmöglich; es ist jedoch von Werth, sich für alle Fälle mit dem Studium derselben zu befassen.

Glissando en Tierces, Sixtes, Octaves. etc. etc.

Glissando descendant.

Main droite.

Pour arriver à une exécution parfaite des tierces, des sixtes, des octaves, des dixièmes, il est indispensable de poser simultanément les quatre doigts sur les cordes afin que les trois doigts qui exécutent la gamme descendante puissent faire résonner celle-ci, pendant que le pouce glisse d'une corde sur l'autre; toutefois il ne faut pas perdre de vue que ces trois doigts doivent s'avancer rapidement.

Main gauche.

La position peu favorable de la main gauche rend presqu'impossible l'exécution rapide des tierces, sixtes etc., toutefois il est très utile de ne pas en négliger l'étude.

Glissando in thirds, sixths and octaves etc. etc.

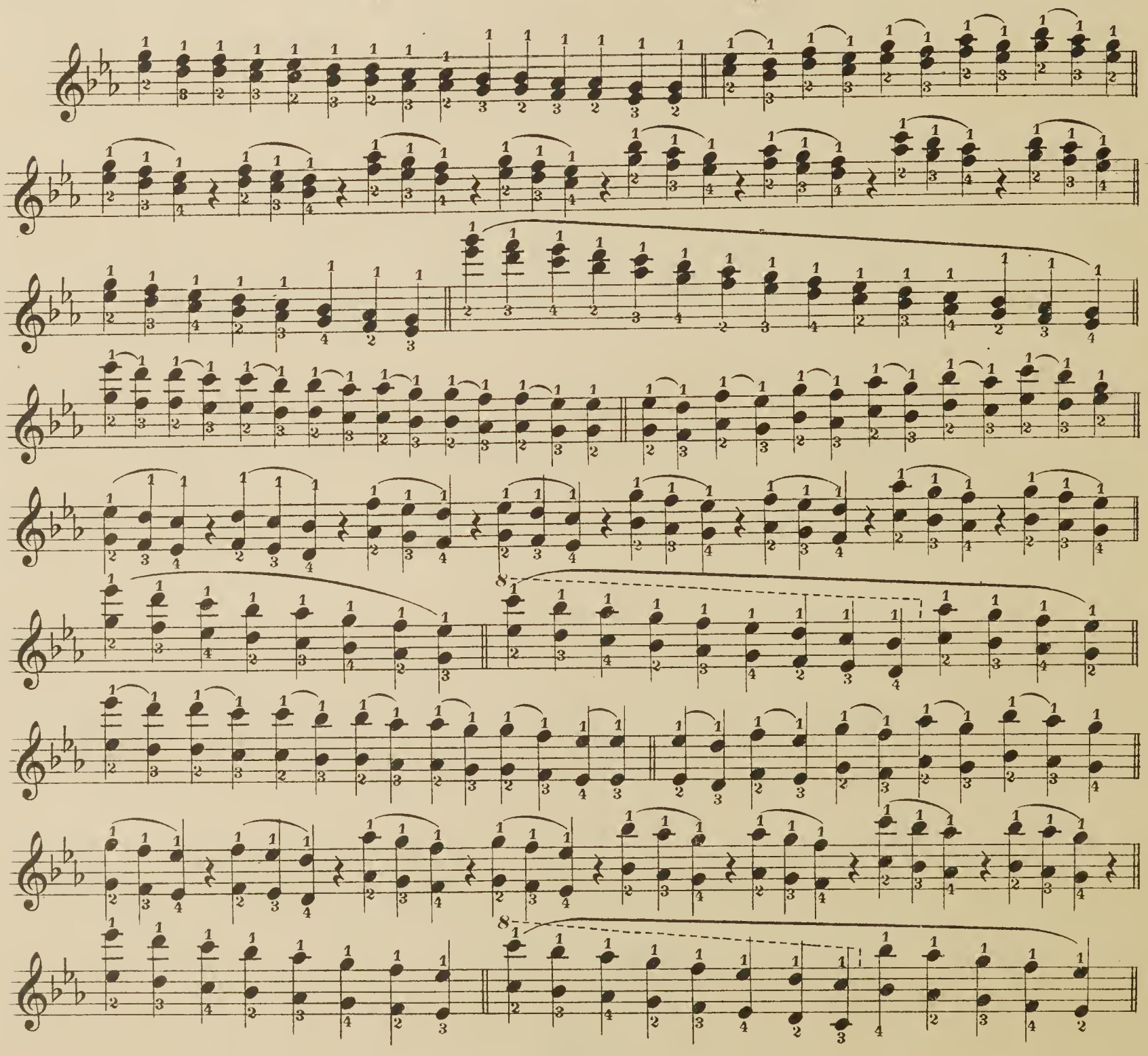
The descending glissando.

Right hand.

To arrive at a good execution of the thirds, sixths, octaves and tenths it is above all necessary to put the four fingers on the strings at one time, so that, while the thumb glides from one string to the other, the remaining three fingers can sound the descending scale; one has to mind that the three fingers for the scale and also those for the sixth etc. have to advance rapidly.

Left hand.

The unfavourable position of the left hand makes a rapid execution of the thirds, sixths etc. nearly impossible, nevertheless it is of good use to get acquainted with the study of same.



Glissando aufwärts.

Rechte Hand.

Die Terzen, Sexten etc. greift man ohne Zuhülfenahme des Daumens indem man den 2ten und den 3ten Finger bei geneigter Handhaltung auf die Saiten legt, derart, dass die ganze Hand sich in senkrechter Lage befindet. Man streckt die Finger mit Kraft aus, um den Saiten Widerstand zu leisten; bei der letzten Terze angelangt, biege man die Finger, um das Ende zu markiren.

Linke Hand.

Es gelten dieselben Regeln auch für die linke Hand.

Glissando ascendant.

Main droite.

On exécute les tierces, les sixtes, etc. sans employer le pouce en posant, la main étant baissée, le 2ème et le 3ème doigt sur les cordes de façon à avoir la mainc entière dans une position verticale. On étend les doigts avec force pour présenter une résistance aux cordes; arrivé à la dernière tierce il faut plier le doigt pour marquer la fin.

Main gauche.

Les mèmes règles s'appliquent à la main gauche.
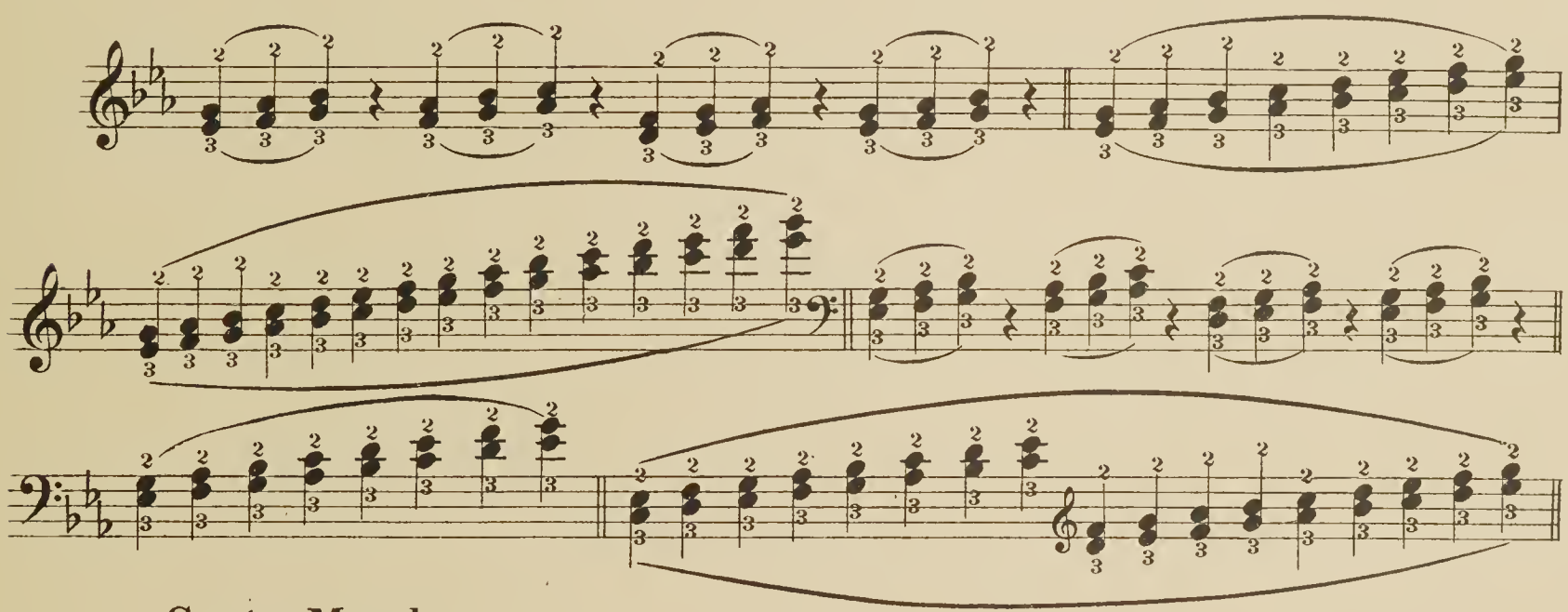
The ascending glissando.

Right hand.

The thirds, sixths etc. are executed without the aid of the thumb in putting the 2nd and 3rd finger on the strings with an inclined holding of the hands and in such a way as to render the position of the whole hand perpendicular. One stretches the fingers with strength for the sakeofgiving resistance to the strings; arrived at the last 3rd, bend the finger to mark the end.

Left hand.

The same rules for the left hand.



Croaten-Marsch.

A. Zamara.

